DEMOCRATIC
GERMAN REPORT

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BAN BOMB BID

"Atom-free Zone without Recognition" – GDR

The two German states should sign a pact to ban all nuclear weapons in Germany, the German Democratic Republic proposed early in January.

Similar proposals have been made by the German Democratic Republic in the past; they have always been rejected by the West German Government on the grounds that is does not recognise the GDR. The new feature of the latest GDR proposal, published on January 15th, was that it specified that such an anti-nuclear agreement need not entail recognition.

The proposal was made in a letter addressed by Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR, to Ludwig Erhard, Chancellor of West Germany, on January 6th. The letter stated:

"We must prevent a further accumulation of nuclear tinder on the confrontation line between the two greatest military alliances in the world. I therefore submit the draft for a treaty on all-round renunciation of nuclear weapons.

"This is a humanitarian objective, which must not remain unimplemented because of political or juridical objections. If you should wish to avoid prejudging in any way the state relations between the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic, I am ready to agree to a settlement which will take this standpoint into consideration.

"In the question of peace and war we must not allow ourselves to be governed by questions of prestige, or by the question of mutual recognition. If we speak of recognition in this connection, this can only mean recognition of the necessity to banish the danger of nuclear war."

The West German Government returned Chairman Ulbricht's letter unopened.

DRAFT NUCLEAR-ARMS-BAN TREATY

Article 1

The treaty signatories (GDR and West Germany) pledge themselves:

a) Not to produce nuclear weapons, on their own territory or on foreign territory.

b) Not to acquire or accept nuclear weapons or blueprints for such weapons.

c) Not to attempt in any form, directly or indirectly, to acquire control over nuclear weapons, singly or in alliance with other states.

d) Not to participate in any way in nuclear weapon tests.

e) Not to station nuclear weapons of any kind or to permit stationing of such weapons by third parties on their territory.

f) Never to use nuclear weapons or cause them to be used through third parties.

Article 2

1. The treaty signatories appeal to all states to respect the pledges made in Article 1, and to withdraw any nuclear weapons which they may maintain on German soil.

2. The treaty signatories will endeavour to obtain, from the NATO states, the Warsaw Pact states and the United Nations, guarantees that the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic form a permanent area free of nuclear weapons against which nuclear weapons may never be used.

Article 3

The treaty signatories declare their readiness to subject themselves to a stringent international control, to be exercised by a commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact states.

Article 4

1. This treaty will remain valid until the conclusion of a general treaty on the complete banning of nuclear weapons.

2. (The treaty should be ratified in the usual manner).

3. West Berlin may adhere to this treaty.

(The preamble to the draft treaty laid down that it would be concluded without prejudice to the state relations between the GDR and West Germany.)

SS Murderer who Forged £134,000,000 Found!

Read GERMAN REPORT Exclusive on page 13 ☞

WHO MEANS BUSINESS?

By the Editor

On the front page of this issue we give details of suggestions made by the German Democratic Republic for a nuclear weapon ban by both German states, and the conversion of the whole of Germany into an atom-free zone.

Such a step, particularly under the rigorous international controls foreseen in the GDR proposal, would obviously help to de-fuse the German problem, and to create an atmosphere in which the two German states (and the two great power blocks) could learn to get along with each other.

The reaction of the West German Government was unfortunately not very encouraging; the GDR proposal was returned, unopened, and West German spokesmen called it "just another Communist propaganda exercise".

At the same time, the West German Government indulged in something which even its own supporters characterised as a "propaganda exercise". In mid-January the Bonn Government cooked up its own "Germany Plan", which it submitted to the three western allies. Full details of the plan were not released, but informed sources in Bonn stated that the main theme of the West German plan was that Germany had to be united, and that any partial schemes to reduce tension between East and West must be rejected.

Simultaneously, the Free Democratic Party, partner in Chancellor Erhard's coalition, tabled a more realistic plan for talks between representatives of the two German states.

Commenting on the two plans, the conservative West Berlin "Tagesspiegel" stated on January 17th:

"The main difference between the ideas of the (Bonn) Foreign Ministry and the Free Democrats is that the Free Democrats are trying to draft a plan which would be acceptable to the Communists. The Foreign Ministry, on the other hand, is mainly concerned to comply with the wishes of the Western Powers for a new initiative in the German question."

In other words, the Bonn Government is just mounting a propaganda exercise, which they know in advance to be unacceptable to the GDR.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic has made a serious proposal; certain forces in West Germany, including leading Free Democrats, would like to make serious counter-proposals; Chancellor Erhard's Government are cooking up phoney plans which they know from the start are moonshine.

New "Thought Control" Trial in W. Germany

A West German publisher went on trial in Dusseldorf on January 13th, charged with "subversive activity" because he had supported policies similar to those advocated by the banned West German Communist Party.

The publisher, Johann Fladung, served three and a half years in a nazi prison; after his discharge, crippled and half blinded, he escaped to Britain with the help of the Quakers. In London in 1938, Fladung helped to found the "Free German League of Culture", one of the main centres for the anti-nazi fight in Britain.

The official West German indictment against Fladung details this anti-nazi activity in Britain under the heading "Punishable activities of the accused" in the words:

"In June 1935 an International Congress for the Defence of Culture was held in Paris... In the following period, 'Free German Leagues of Culture' were founded in almost all countries with larger groups of German emigrants... The accused Johann Fladung founded this League in London."

The 234 page indictment quotes at great length resolutions of the West German League of Culture, in which Fladung played a leading part after the war, in order to show that it had followed a policy similar to that of the banned Communist Party. The indictment cites the following similarities:

The League of Culture supported the peace fight "on the Communist pattern";

The League of Culture opposed West German rearmament;

The League of Culture opposed nuclear arms for the Bundeswehr.

On the first day of the trial, proceedings against Johann Fladung had to be postponed for an indefinite period, after medical evidence had been given that owing to his state of health he was unfit to stand trial at present. Proceedings continued against the other persons accused, his wife Klara Fladung, jailed by the nazis for "high treason" and his assistant Grete Hoffmann, who served 4 years in nazi prisons.

"Time" & Life

"Once through the Wall, Westerners were struck by the hollow silence of the Eastern sector (of Berlin)... Even conversations among neighbours had a leaden, monotonous quality, with the nuances coming from the eyes. The only color was in the shops, stocked especially for the holiday season with eggs, wurst of all kinds, toys, cosmetics, porcelain... But everyone knew that by mid-January the East Berlin grocery shops would be back to their drab staples: potatoes, cabbages and weary lentils."

"Time", New York, January 3rd 1964

On January 15th, prompt on the stroke of mid-January, GERMAN REPORT sent out a special investigator to check this interesting American story. Here is the report:

"I did my best to get that leaden monotony into my voice; people kept on telling me to speak up or suck a cough lozenge. In a shop I tried to convey the nuances with my eyes; the shopgirl boxed my ears.

"A thorough study of the shops showed once again that the Communists are unable to plan; although the holiday season is well over, the shops were still stocked with eggs, wurst, toys, cosmetics and porcelain, as they have been for years at all seasons.

"The grocery shops were, according to 'Time's' schedule, back to their drab staples: potatoes, cabbages, deep-freeze raspberries, cheese, cake (28 varieties in the shop I visited), instant coffee, canned mango juice, and all the other usual things.

"I was unable to check how weary the lentils were; lentils are in fact in short supply."

Berlin Agreement — Basis for Further Steps

The Berlin Agreement between the Government of the GDR and the West Berlin Senate, under which over one million West Berliners visited East Berlin at the end of 1963, was officially described as a "basis for further efforts" on both sides of the Berlin wall in early January.

An official GDR Government statement issued on January 9th stated that this agreement was a "suitable basis and a starting point for further negotiations". The statement said that the GDR Government was ready to negotiate on all steps which would help to dismantle the Cold War and to normalise relations with West Berlin.

The General Klein Story

Under this splash headline the "San Francisco Chronicle" broke the story in March 1963 of the U.S. public relations firm hired by West German industrialists to sell the cold war to the American public. Below, GERMAN REPORT tells the full story from official US documents.

COLD WAR SALESMEN ...
SECRET GERMAN FUND

THE WEATHER
Bay Area: Fair today and Saturday. High temperatures Friday: 62 to 67, low, 45 to 50. Wind to northerly 8 m.p.h. from 11 to 20 knots all hours. Page 26.

San Francisco Chronicle
THE VOICE OF THE WEST

FINAL

99th YEAR No. 60 CCCCAA FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1963 10 CENTS GAfield 1-1111

Major General Julius Klein (U.S. Army, Retired) is in hot water. For the past three years he has been acting as public relations man and lobbyist for West Germany at a fee of well over $100,000 per year, and during 1963 the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate became curious about his activities.

In May 1963 General Klein was called before the Committee to testify "on the activities of non-diplomatic representatives of foreign principals in the United States".

The curious testimony which he gave, and some of the documents of his public relations firm which were impounded by the committee, was published on November 3rd 1963 as a 200-page Senate Document (U.S. Government Printing Office 94/524).

GERMAN REPORT has now obtained a copy of this revealing document, and we should like to share some of the details with our readers. (Figures given in the following report refer to the pages of the Senate document; they are high figures since the "Klein Report" is part 13 of a voluminous documentation on the work of the Senate Committee.)

General Klein testified that he had acted in the United States for "a group of German industrialists, political leaders, civic leaders, bankers, intellectuals" (p. 1797), who paid him between $125,000 and $150,000 per year for his services (p. 1798).

This free-spending group, which described itself as the "Förderkreis für Deutsch-Amerikanische Zusammenarbeit", worked through the big West German bank house Frankfurter Bank, and despite repeated probing by the Senate Committee, General Klein refused to state specifically where the money came from. The most concrete admission which Senator Fulbright, the chairman of the committee, could get from him was: "I always said there is a possibility that the Federal Government is contributing to this, but I have no evidence that they do." (p. 1829).

Slightly more definite details were given by the Frankfurter Bank in a letter to General Klein dated July 16th 1962: "We act as payees for you with regard to any and all fees paid to you in the Federal Republic of Germany in connection with your public relations activities. Such payments come in from circles of trade and industry and through the Deutsche Bundesbank **for account of** government offices." (p. 1805).

The job which General Klein was supposed to do was defined in the same letter:

"The following aims are, as we are informed, the basis for the orders issued to you:

Promoting the cause of the people of the Federal Republic of Germany in the U.S.A. in the struggle of the Free Western World against Soviet Russia by disseminating information in the United States so that the American people may know, understand and support the fact that West Germany is a political, economic and military (N.A.T.O.) ally of the world democracies. You advise important German official and German private visitors to the United States as to how best to interpret the Soviet threat to the Federal Republic of Germany and the western cause to the American people. During visits to Germany you do likewise over here. You are also at the disposal of American industrialists, members of Congress, and newspapermen in case they desire any information or research material in regard to the Soviet aggression, the Berlin issue." (p. 1805).

One of the methods which General Klein used for "promoting the cause of the Federal Republic of Germany" was to prepare speeches for U.S. Congressmen, which were then read into the Congressional Record. Representative Roland V. Libonati of Illinois delivered one of the Klein speeches in the U.S. House of Representatives on January 16th 1961 (p. 1841) and Representative Emanuel Celler of New York inserted another Klein concoction into the Congressional Record on January 4th 1961. (p. 1842).

Congressman Libonati's speech was full of praise for the "courage and moral uprightness" of Adenauer and his government. Mr Libonati does not appear to have read the speech before he delivered it; otherwise he would probably have corrected an ambiguous phrase in which General Klein's speech-drafting staff referred to Chancellor Adenauer as "that remarkable survivor of Hitlerism".

Congressman Celler was even worse served by General Klein's public relations service; he read into the record an alleged interview with Adenauer full of the most astonishing statements. Adenauer, for instance, was quoted as saying: "I hid from Hitler from 1933 until the collapse of Germany in 1945." It is hard to believe that Adenauer, a politician not particularly addicted to the truth, ever made this claim; throughout the nazi era he was drawing a big pension from the nazi government.

General Klein did not confine himself to writing speeches for congressmen. He also drafted pro-West-German resolutions which he then submitted to Senators with the hope of having them introduced by the U.S.A. in the United Nations (p. 1911).

In order to convince his West German financers that he was doing a good job, General Klein obtained reprints of the congressional speeches which he had initiated, and sent them, in thousands, to his backers in West Germany.

(cont. on next page)

He also urged prominent U.S. politicians to send streams of telegrams on various occasions to West German leaders. An inter-office memorandum dated November 3rd 1961, produced in evidence by the Senate Committee, stated:

"Per Julius Klein's instructions, we were instrumental in starting a stream of cablegrams to Minister von Brentano. It means preparing a draft of the cables for each of the Senators involved... So far, Senators Hruska, Kefauver, Javits, Dodd and Bridges have sent the cables we drafted... Meanwhile, we still have to follow through on President Eisenhower, Vice-President Johnson and Senator Olin Johnston." (p. 1913).

On a later page, the Senate Report notes that Senator Javits contradicted this evidence. In a letter dated October 8th 1963 he stated: "The fact is that I did not send the cable drafted by Julius Klein Public Relations."

Contradictions like this are just one of the reasons why General Klein's face is red today. But as he said himself in his evidence: "All I know is — all I am interested in — is to get paid" (p. 1814).

As long as he got paid he obviously did not worry where the money came from. Asked about his West German sponsors, Klein told Senator Fulbright: "I don't care where the money comes from, as long as it doesn't come from Nazis or Communists... You can rest assured they have nothing to do with Communists or Nazis" (p. 1815).

General Klein was probably right in saying he had nothing to do with Communists; but the nazi affiliations of some of his West German clients are a matter of public record. Throughout his testimony General Klein referred again and again to State Secretary Globke, to whom he sent copies of his main coups, such as the speeches which he arranged in Congress; Globke, of course, is notorious as the man who drafted the anti-Semitic Nuremberg Laws for Hitler.

And one of his West German contacts, with whom he corresponded, was Wilhelm Zangen, general manager of the Mannesman Steel Company. This is what James Martin, decartelisation director of U.S. Military Government in Germany, had to say about Zangen in his book "All Honourable Men" (Little, Brown, 1950):

"Mannesman fattened quickly under the new conditions created for it by Hitler's Reich. From 1934 onward, under Zangen's management, and with his standing as one of the earliest backers of the Nazis, the combine went full steam ahead ... It profited tremendously from the use of slave labour provided by the SS."

Bonn Minister Admits Murky Past

The West German Minister for Refugees, Hans Krüger, former district chief of the Nazi Party, and judge in occupied Poland, admitted on January 8th that he had held these positions.

The disclosures about Krüger's past were made at a press conference in East Berlin on December 6th 1963, at which old nazi documents on Krüger's past history were shown to the international press. GERMAN REPORT gave full details in its issue of December 13th.

Immediately after the GDR press conference, a West German Government spokesman described the revelations as "the usual propaganda attacks, untrue accusations solely intended to defame a Federal Minister".

On January 8th, the West German news magazine "Spiegel" quoted Krüger himself as saying "The personal details given in the photostats presented in East Berlin are correct". "Spiegel" commented: "The party to which the Minister belongs today (the Christian Democratic Union), which is always ready to show a Christian forgiveness of sins committed by its members, is unmoved by the fact that Pankow (the GDR, ed.) has exposed a Federal Minister as a former nazi district party leader."

The magazine suggested that while the Christian Democrats had forgiven Krüger's nazi past and his job as nazi judge, they were upset about a relatively minor disclosure in the old files. This showed that Krüger had decribed his religion as "Gottgläubig" — believer in God — a special nazi term to describe those who, to show their 100% Hitlerism, had left the Protestant or Catholic Church. Immediately after the war Krüger had returned to the bosom of the Protestant Church, but Christian Democratic leaders felt that his temporary apostasy was more of a stain on his character than his activities as a nazi.

Bonn State Secretary on the Skids

One of Bonn's nazi-veteran State Secretaries is due to be kicked upstairs to get him out of the public eye, the West German newspaper "Die Welt" reported on January 9th.

This action follows GDR disclosures that he personally ordered persons to be sent to concentration camp during the nazi period. The man concerned, Volkmar Hopf, has been State Secretary in the Ministry of Defence since October 1959, and first came into the public eye when he played a top role in the Gestapo-style raid on the West German news magazine "Spiegel" in October 1962.

In April 1963, nazi files located in the GDR were published, which showed that Hopf had been a nazi party member, and as a district official had sent people to concentration camp. (Full details in GERMAN REPORT, April 5th 1963).

The Bonn authorities now intend to promote him to the post of President of the Federal Audit Court, which is regarded as a "non-sensitive" position.

Communist Veteran Dies

Heinz Renner, leading West German Communist, died on January 11th at the age of 72. Renner joined the Communist Party in 1920. After Hitler came to power he fled to France, where he was captured by the nazis in 1940. After the end of the war he played a leading part in left-wing politics in West Germany, and represented the Communist Party in the West German parliament from 1949 to 1953.

GDR Ships to Kenya

A regular merchant shipping line between the GDR and Kenya will be opened this year, it was officially annouced in Berlin. At present the 99 ships of the GDR merchant fleet maintain regular lines with countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

During 1963 a total of 3700 merchant vessels from 28 different countries loaded and unloaded at GDR ports.

British Water Colours in East Berlin

A comprehensive show of British water colour paintings was shown in the National Gallery in East Berlin during January. The exhibit, assembled by Mr Richard Carline, Chairman of the British Committee of International Painters, Engravers and Sculptors, came from private collections and from museums and galleries in Exeter, Birmingham, Glasgow and other towns.

History's Biggest Forger Located in West Germany

GERMAN REPORT Exclusive

The nazi forgery boss, whose operations make the Big Train Robbery in Britain look like petty larceny, has been located living peacefully in West Germany.

During the last fifteen months of the war, this man, SS Major Bernhard Krüger, commanded a team of concentration camp inmates who, under pain of death, forged Bank of England notes to a total face value of £134 million.

Krüger's crimes were not confined to forgery on a really magnificent scale; recent researches have shown that he was personally responsible for the murder of four of the concentration camp inmates working for him.

Here is the story of SS Major Bernhard Krüger, as told by British author Gerald Reitlinger in his book "The Final Solution" (London, 1953):

"On January 26th 1944 a party of 212 Jewish draughtsmen, engravers and printers, survivors of the Dutch and German deportations, left for Sachsenhausen concentration camp, where they were kept in a secret section, directed by Major Bernhard Krüger, the head of 'Amt VI, F4a' of the Main Security Office (of the SS). This department had been counterfeiting British currency notes since 1940, but it was only when the Sachsenhausen workshop got into its stride that the British Government was confronted with the infinite problems of a truly superb issue of five-pound notes... In April 1945, 'Einsatz Bernhard' was transferred to an underground factory in Austria... Krüger escaped to Switzerland with a large accumulated private fortune. **He has not been found.**"

Now Krüger has been tracked down by Julius Mader, a G.D.R. journalist and author who specialises in contemporary history and in particular the nazi period.

In an exclusive interview with GERMAN REPORT, Julius Mader gave some details of the Krüger case:

"When I began to investigate the multi-million pound forgery, I soon discovered that Krüger, who joined the Nazi Party in 1931, and the SS at about the same time, was not only a forger but a murderer. A number of the concentration camp inmates forced to work for him survived the war – some of them live today in the G.D.R., others in Czechoslovakia – and their statements gave precise details, with names of places, of the way in which at least four of the prison labourers were murdered on Krüger's orders.

"All the available post-war accounts agreed with Reitlinger that Krüger had disappeared without trace, but after lengthy investigations I located him in the little town of Dassel in West Germany, in Sievershäuser Strasse, living quite openly under his correct name. Interestingly enough, he worked for many years after the war for the Hahnemühle Paper Works in Dassel, a factory which specialises in banknote paper, and which provided the specially watermarked paper used for the Bank of England forgery; since such paper could only be needed for forging Brtish notes, the owners of this factory must have been aware of the huge-scale forgery.

"As soon as I had located Krüger, I laid an official information with the West German legal office in Ludwigsburg which deals with crimes committed in the nazi period, giving full details of the murders in which Krüger had been involved. Apart from anything else it was my civic responsibility to lodge such information; under German law, anyone who has knowledge of the commission of a felony has not only the right but the duty to report it to the competent authorities.

"I laid the information against Krüger on January 8th this year; I have not yet heard what steps, if any, have been taken. A curious feature of the case is that the British authorities never appear to have taken any particular interest in the Krüger case, although all British £5 notes had to be called in in October 1945 as the result of his forgeries. Today it is too late for any action to be taken against Krüger for forgery, for this is one of the offences which is covered by the Statute of Limitations; until May 1965, action can still be taken against him for murder, however."

A Look at Education

By Rolf Zundel, West Germany

(The following notes on education in the GDR come from an article by West German journalist Rolf Zundel, who recently visited the GDR. His article was published in "Die Zeit", liberal Hamburg weekly, on January 3rd.)

The headmaster of the 42nd High School in Rostock South showed me proudly over his school. It is a new building with its own gymnasium and as well equipped as any similar school in the Federal Republic. The headmaster is also a little proud of the fact that his school stands out favourably against the plain dwelling blocks which surround it. These blocks are unimaginatively built and distempered in a gloomy grayish-yellow; but the headmaster has managed – obviously with some difficulty – to get his school distempered white with pale green window-frames.

This high school is a ten-year polytechnical school, the type which is now superseding the primary school in the GDR. The transition from the eight-year to the ten-year school has not been made without difficulty. There is a shortage of classrooms and teachers. Even today, experts in the GDR admit, there are still many teachers who do not come up to required standards.

The name itself, "polytechnical high school", indicates that the emphasis is on the natural sciences. In their ninth year children have five hours of mathematics, three of chemistry, three of physics and one hour of technical draughtsmanship, in addition to their day's instruction in production each week.

Like all these schools, the extended high schools – ninth to twelfth school year – work on the principle: "Parents, join us in educating your children to be socialists". About

12 per cent of children from the polytechnical high schools transfer to extended high school.

The headmaster of the extended high school which I visited told me that in the past the distribution of pupils in the three branches here (modern languages, natural sciences and classical languages) was in the proportion of 2:3:1, but the proportion is now 1:4:1. All pupils in all three branches, however, must spend one day a week in production. All those taking "Abitur" (roughly equivalent to GCE — A level, ed.) are also expected to complete an apprentice training in some branch of trade or industry. The range of choice of training is comparatively wide in Rostock. Children can choose between eighteen different kinds of training, as mechanic, cook, waiter, nurse, steno-typist, for instance. In other towns where there are fewer industries the choice is often narrower.

The headmaster did not consider that the additional work involved had a bad effect on the children's studies.

"On the contrary, we believe that children have become more independent and have more confidence in themselves," he said. "Direct contact with workers has made them more eager to learn. We have the impression that these young people are steadier and better disciplined than before."

Experiments and improvisation are still going on, in the educational field particularly. Many factory managers have a poor opinion of the children's productive work and tend to think that they are a hindrance. They also find it hard to get used to the idea that they have to pay for this as well. Polytechnical education has not yet reached its definitive form, but there can be no doubt that a pedagogical revolution is going on in East Germany — a revolution which has hitherto received far too little attention in the Federal Republic

Anybody who has passed his "Abitur" generally has little cause to worry about getting into a university.

"There is about one university place for every 1.3 extended high school graduates", the Dean of the Technical Faculty in Rostock University told me.

He admitted that children of workers and farmers previously had better chances of studying than children from middle-class families.

"But that is now a thing of the past. We now welcome all young people who come with the necessary qualifications," he added.

About 90 percent of students receive stipends. The basic stipend varies between 140 and 190 marks. Generally speaking, students do not go from one university to another; such changes are also not regarded with approval ("University jumping" is a time-hallowed German practice, ed.). Earning prospects after graduation are not bad, compared with other salaries. A graduate engineer, for example, can depend upon a starting salary of 780 marks and anybody with energy and initiative can soon earn 1,000 marks and a good deal more.

Despite these good prospects and "the social duty to work well", however, barely 50 per cent of students manage to graduate.

"This is our weak spot at the moment," the Dean complained.

Instructive Taxi Rides

By Jürgen Kuczynski

An American came over from West Berlin, which he called a first-class American village, to have a look at our part of the city, the first bit of socialist territory he had ever visited. He came purely out of curiosity, he said, not because of any sympathy; he knew nothing about socialism and did not need to, either, since there was no socialism in the United States.

He only had a morning to "see socialism", for he was flying to London on business the same afternoon. What he wanted was to be shown something typically socialist, so that he could tell his friends about it when he got back to America.

This was a tall order: a visit to a factory would probably only show him that US technology is as good or better than ours. The famous Pergamon Museum or the zoo would certainly impress him but would hardly show him what socialism means.

After much thought, we advised the American to travel round the city for two hours in a taxi, changing taxis every half hour or so and asking each taxi driver what his children were doing.

Somewhat surprised, the American accepted the suggestion. He was away three hours and used seven taxis. When he returned he handed over a sheet of paper on which he had written:

"Socialism — 7 taxis and 7 drivers, 6 of them married with 13 children between them, and 1 unmarried (taking a correspondence course in mechanics). Of the 13 children, 2 attend high school, 4 are at university or have finished their studies; 1 is already a doctor, 2 want to be engineers and 1 a journalist; 4 are at technical school, 2 are skilled workers and 1 is an unskilled worker.

"Or look at it from another angle:

"Of the 13 children, 8 are sons and 5 daughters; 2 daughters attend high school, 2 attend technical school and 1 is at university; 1 son has finished his university course, 2 are at university, 2 are at technical school, 2 are skilled workers and 1 is an unskilled worker."

Curious, the American remarked, that socialism should look like that. He had always thought of it in terms of planning and revolution, with lots of police and propaganda. But he had driven quietly through the city and had not seen many policemen. None of his drivers had sung the "Internationale" or tried to convert him. He had chatted quietly with them and had told them about his children, too, and how they had worked their way through college, for his business had not been so flourishing at that time.

This American will probably not bother any more about socialism in the future than he did in the past, and he will certainly not be able to explain what Marxism-Leninism is; but he has caught a glimpse of one aspect of it, and liked what he saw.

(Condensed from "Neues Deutschland", East Berlin)

GDR Fisheries Use British Trackers

The GDR has bought 76 "Mark 12" Decca Navigator marine receivers and 24 track plotters with spares and accessories from the British Decca Navigator Company. The equipment is destined for the East German fishing and merchant fleet.

NEW HEUSINGER BOOK

Reviewed by Hugh B. Hester, Brigadier General, U.S. Army (Retired)

"Heusinger Of The Fourth Reich". By Charles R. Allen, Jr., Marzani and Munsell, 100 W. 23rd Street, New York, N. Y. $ 5.00 (Cloth), $ 2.50 (Paperback).

A number of useful books on the menace of a rearmed and renazified West Germany have been written recently. Two of the most perceptive are "The New Germany and The Old Nazi" by T. H. Tetens and "The Menace of the Miracle", by Heinz Abosch. Both authors were born in Germany. It remained however for the gifted young political scientist, Charles R. Allen, Jr., formerly of United States Army Intelligence, to probe deeply into the mysteries of the German General Staff itself. Allen has written extensively for leading United States and foreign journals, including the Atlantic Monthly, the Christian Century, New Republic, New Statesman and Nation, Ce Soir, Le Monde, et al.

"Heusinger of the Fourth Reich" is no ordinary book. And Adolf Heusinger, its principal character, is no ordinary man. He was closest associate of all the murderous gangsters, clustered like iron filings around their magnet, Adolf Hitler, in a mad effort to achieve world domination for the Third German Reich.

The German General Staff which Heusinger dominated throughout the World War II years is a unique institution, dating back to Frederick the Great, the King of Prussia, 1740–1786. It is a self-perpetuating institution, selecting its Chief pretty much as the Cardinals elect the Pope, and the ruling classes choose their national leaders. It has been recognized for almost two centuries as a military power which controls, instead of serving, the Nation State.

This was demonstrated dramatically at the beginning of World War I when Kaiser Wilhelm the Second failed to persuade von Moltke, then Chief of the German General Staff, to change his plans for the invasion of Belgium. This change in plan, the Kaiser had been told, might keep Great Britain out of the war, initially at least. (See "Guns of August"). This political power feature no doubt was much on the mind of General Dwight D. Eisenhower when he stated at the end of World War II, "The German General Staff must be utterly destroyed".

Author Allen fully documents the above facts, using primarily German sources for the exposure. He also shows that Adolf Hitler could not have achieved power, nor retained it, without the German General Staff's initial support and approval, and their energetic execution of the German Government's many aggressions against neighboring states and crimes against humanity. Allen proves, again by German documents, that Adolf Heusinger, in planning the invasion of the Soviet Union, June 1941, allocated the supplies, including weapons and ammunition, used by the SS, SD, the Gestapo and other pillars of the Third Reich for the murder of millions of Jews, Slavs and prisoners of war.

How can the U.S. Department of State square these brutal facts with their attempted "purfication" of an institution whose "leaders" plotted, planned, prepared and executed scores of aggressions against neighboring states, murdering in cold blood millions of helpless men, women and children in the process? More important, how can the Acheson and Dulles crowd defend their propaganda myth about "imminent invasion" of the West by the Soviet Union and the use of this fraud as an excuse for rearming the same German gang that were responsible for World War II and all its horrors?

The late President, Mr. Kennedy, exposed the "imminent invasion" fraud in his American University Assembly speech, June 10, 1963, using these words: "No nation in the history of battle ever suffered more than the Soviet Union in the Second World War. At least 20,000,000 lost their lives, countless millions of homes and families were burned or sacked. A third of the nation's territory, including two-thirds of its industrial base, was turned into wasteland — a loss equivalent to the destruction of this country east of Chicago." Unfortunately, President Kennedy failed to change previous policy of the United States Government in the light of the above statement in his important policy speech.

Acheson and Dulles surely must have been aware of the above facts when they were peddling fear and hate of the Soviet Union, our major ally in World War II, and representing that country in her war-weakened state as a threat to the strongest economic and military power on earth, the United States. This writer was using the figures of the late President, cited above, in talks to military personnel in Germany as early as 1946.

George F. Kennan, a former Foreign Service Officer and former Ambassador to both the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, as well as one of the ablest experts on Germany, in a short interview, Look Magazine, November 19, 1963, expressed his concern as follows: "Ever since 1950, when Mr. Acheson proceeded to the rearming of West Germany, I have had misgivings about it. This has been a severe handicap on our policy in Eastern Europe. All of them fear Germany and don't want to see Germany rearmed."

No careful reader of "Heusinger of the Fourth Reich" can fail to conclude that the Acheson-Dulles German policies are fraught with the greatest possible dangers to the United States and threaten the people of the world with the horrors of a thermonuclear war. No greater calamity can possibly befall man than for the conspiratorial German General Staff, now plotting World War III, to gain possession of these frightful weapons.

Every concerned citizen in the world owes Charles Allen a deep debt for having exposed this monstrous conspiracy against man. The best possible way they can discharge this debt is by purchasing and reading this essential book, and by promoting to the maximum its purchase by others.

(The writer of this review was in charge of the Food and Agricultural Programme U.S. Zone of Germany, 1945–1947. He has received the United States Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honour among other decorations and citations.)

DEFA, the GDR film company, has produced 145 full-length films, 639 documentaries and newsreels and 590 popular science films since 1958.

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

There is a lot of information, much of it useless, to be gained from reading the fine print in literature ranging from Angostura bottles to international agreements, and the trade agreement recently signed between the Federation of British Industries and the Chamber of Foreign Trade of the GDR is no exception. I was delighted to learn that this agreement provides for the GDR to import £35,000 worth of Scotch whisky (a GDR firm puts out a product under the same name, but I cannot in all honesty recommend it), and that Britain will import GDR Christmas tree decorations of equal value. But those were entries which I understood; one of the great fascinations of reading texts in an alien field is that they hint at so many mysteries. What, for instance, are the "steaming dummies" which the GDR is going to supply to Britain? And I am completely stumped by this entry: "Clocks and watches (of which not more than £ 10,000 for mechanical clocks)". Since I know nothing about the horological trade, I can only assume this to mean that the other portion of this trade, the non-mechanical clocks, is composed of sundials and perhaps hour-glasses. (An assistant points out that it might mean electric clocks; it seems a pity to spoil the story by sticking to facts.)

And search as I might, I could find no reference to those horrible pottery garden gnomes with red hats which have formed a sturdy staple of East German exports for many years. I suppose they were concealed under the general categories of "fancy pottery" or "fancy goods".

For some reason, gnomes seem to have been on the mind of the British Foreign Office lately. When the United States protested at the export of British buses to Cuba, a Foreign Office spokesman said: "We do not apply economic sanctions. If someone makes plastic gnomes and sells them to Cuba we cannot stop him".

Blacked Buses

Incidentally, the hundreds of British buses to be supplied to Cuba will be transported by the non-existent merchant fleet of the non-existent GDR. The US State Department tried to queer the deal by blacklisting British bottoms entering Cuban harbours; this blacklisting does not affect GDR ships, since the US is mad at them anyway. Every now and then, non-existentialism has its advantages.

Book Boycott

Our respected colleague Flavus, who writes the "London Diary" in the London "New Statesman", noted on January 10th that journalist Willi Frischauer has been having no success in getting one of his books published in West Germany. Flavus comments: "No doubt Willi's pre-war campaign against Hitler, and his consistent and well-documented reminders since the war that prominent Nazis still occupy high places in the Federal German administration, have made him some extremely well-connected enemies in Bonn".

Mr Frischauer is by no means the only case of this sort. Friends in the publishing trade in London have told me of the fascinating example of a biography of former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, written by British journalist Charles Wighton, and published a few months ago in London by Frederick Muller. A West German publisher, Seewald Verlag, purchased the rights for West Germany, but when the translation was nearing completion, Dr Seewald, head of the publishing house, suddenly told the author that "thorough editing" would be necessary. This editing apparently consisted of cutting out all unpleasant reference to Hans Globke, Adenauer's State Secretary, the man who drafted the anti-Semitic Nuremberg Laws. The author refused, and the book has not been published.

Editor's Choice

GERMAN REPORT is about Germany, and we try to keep to the subject, though constant readers will recall that we do sometimes get distracted, generally by surrealistic happenings in some other part of the world.

But what is the use of being an editor if you can't exercise your private fancies? This week I want to use this column to give a boost to an excellent new book which has no visible connection with the German question at all. It is "The man at the Door with the Gun", by Cedric Belfrage, published by Monthly Review Press, New York, and costing $ 4.50. "TMATDWTG" is an account of recent journeys in Latin America by Cedric Belfrage, Editor-in-Exile of the New York "National Guardian". In the next few years the rest of the world is going to hear a lot about this continent, just as it has learned a lot about Africa in the past few years, and Belfrage's introduction is by far the best I know. If you don't know what Huasipungos are, but would like to find out, this is the book for you. And apart from getting a lot of information, you will be delighted to find that this is an exciting book, written by a veteran journalist who knows how to write.

Not for Measles

On another page we deal at length with the examination of Major General Julius Klein by the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee; here we should simply like to note a pregnant sentence uttered during the hearings by Senator J. W. Fulbright: "The Germans are nearly all of them doctors".

Corny Chancellor

A few months ago we noted in the Notebook (October 18th 1963) that West German Chancellor Erhard came to the top in West German politics as the result of a translation error. In 1947 the West Germans needed grain; the translator rendered this as "corn"; the Americans understood "maize", and supplied it. The German official who had ordered it got cross, and critised the Americans for sending chicken's food to hungry Germans; he was sacked, Erhard took his place, and began his post-war career.

That is the story as we told it last October. Now the London "Observer" rounds out the story. What really incensed the American authorities, according to the "Observer" version, was a second translator's error. The German official had described the maize as "fodder for chickens". The translator made this "chicken feed", and the Americans understood this in the derogatory sense. "Three hundred million bucks, and the bastard calls it chicken feed" shouted General Clay, and sacked him.

Which shows how important it may be to have competent translators.

Comparative Youth

In many countries, professional "youth leaders" tend to be portly and fortyish, but West Germany goes to extremes in this field too. It was revealed in Bonn that the West German youth representatives on the mixed West-German-French Youth Commission recently established have an average age of 54.7 years.

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